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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Items 29, 33, 35 and 46 of
the preliminary list*
COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS
AND THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
CONSEQUENCES OF THE IRAQI OCCUPATION
OF AND AGGRESSION AGAINST KUWAIT

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 4 June 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a press communiqué issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its forty-third session, held at Riyadh on 3 June 1992 under the chairmanship of His Excellency Sheikh Salim Al-Sabah, Vice-Chairman of the Ministerial Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 29, 33, 35 and 46 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Saad AL SALLAL
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/47/50.

ANNEX

Press communiqué

On Wednesday, 3 June 1992 (2 Dhu'lhijjah 1412), the Ministerial Council held its forty-third session in the city of Riyadh, under the chairmanship of His Excellency Sheikh Salim Al-Sabah, Vice-Chairman of the Ministerial Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait, in the presence of the following members:

His Excellency Sheikh Hamdan bin Zayd Al-Nahyan
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates

His Excellency Sheikh Khalid bin Abdullah Al-Khalifa
Minister of Housing of the State of Bahrain

His Royal Highness Prince Saud al-Faisal
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia

His Excellency Mr. Yusuf bin Alawi bin Abdullah
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sultanate of Oman

His Excellency Mr. Mubarak bin Ali al-Khatir
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Qatar

The Ministerial Council considered recent developments in regional and international affairs and observed with concern that, despite the fact that more than a year had elapsed since the Iraqi regime had accepted Security Council resolution 687 (1991), which established the conditions for a cease-fire, the Iraqi regime was continuing to postpone and avoid compliance with the basic provisions of the Security Council decisions relating to its aggression against the State of Kuwait.

The Council reiterated its condemnation of the Iraqi regime for failing to comply fully and immediately with the Security Council resolutions, in particular those provisions relating to the release of all Kuwaiti and third country nationals imprisoned or detained, the demarcation of the boundary between Kuwait and Iraq in accordance with the Agreements of 1932 and 1963 and with Security Council resolution 687 (1991), the payment of compensation for damage resulting from its aggression for which it was liable under international law, the return of all Kuwaiti property, and the complete elimination of weapons of mass destruction.

The Council condemned the refusal of the Iraqi regime to accept the decision of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission, in particular regarding the land boundary, since that refusal concealed a warlike intent and an intent to violate the cease-fire. The Council urged the international community, in particular the members of the Security Council,

to respond in an appropriate manner to that aggressive attitude on the part of the Iraqi regime, especially with regard to the letter dated 21 May 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, since the resolutions adopted by the Security Council in response to the Iraqi invasion of the State of Kuwait were clearly being violated and rejected and the security and sovereignty of Kuwait, as well as the security and stability of the region, were still threatened. The Council emphasized the importance and the necessity of maintaining a resolute and steadfast international stand with regard to the Iraqi regime until the latter submitted to legal international resolutions and to the resolution adopted by the Security Council in May 1991 under which the sanctions imposed against Iraq would be maintained until it complied with all its international obligations.

The Council reiterated its great interest in the unity and territorial integrity of Iraq and held the Iraqi regime fully responsible for the tyranny and bloody repression to which the Iraqi people were subjected. It also held the Iraqi regime fully responsible for all the difficulties which the fraternal Iraqi people might undergo as a result of the refusal of that regime to comply with Security Council resolutions 706 (1991) and 712 (1991) in so far as they related to the supply of foodstuffs and medicines.

The Council reviewed the progress of the operation for the restoration of peace designed to put an end to the Arab-Israeli confrontation and to arrive at a just and lasting solution to the Palestinian problem, on the basis of the principle of land for peace and in accordance with Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), and to guarantee the stable national rights of the Palestinian people, as well as their right to decide their own future and to establish an independent State in their land and their right to return. The Ministerial Council reiterated its commitment to support the efforts made to achieve peace and, as a sponsor of the Peace Conference, emphasized the importance of the mission which had been undertaken in that connection.

The Council expressed its growing consternation and its regret over the obstinacy and lack of seriousness of the Israeli side, which caused any kind of substantive advance in the current negotiations to fail, while the Arab side declared its sincere and firm desire to enter into serious negotiations with a view to consolidating a just, complete and lasting peace in the Middle East region.

The Council condemned the maintenance by Israel of a repressive and expansionist policy in the occupied Arab territories, and stated that the building of settlements and the deaths, torture, repression, arbitrary arrests and deportations perpetrated by the Israeli authorities against the Palestinian people were in absolute conflict with international peace efforts and the spirit of the new world order, as well as with international legal resolutions on the subject, especially Security Council resolution 726 (1992), adopted unanimously on 6 February 1992, which, inter alia, reaffirmed the

applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 to all the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem.

The Council wished to applaud and to express its appreciation for the generous proposal made by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Bin Abdul-Aziz Al Saud, to defray the costs of rebuilding the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque, the Dome of the Rock Mosque and the Caliph Umar Bin Al-Khattab Mosque.

The Council noted the intensification and frequency of the Israeli assaults against the fraternal people of Lebanon, and condemned that naked aggression, which had taken the lives of innocent children and civilians, and had stripped the current peace efforts of any serious significance; accordingly, it requested the Security Council to exert suitable pressure on the Israeli authorities to persuade them to abandon their expansionist and aggressive policy, to agree to respect the independence, sovereignty and unity of Lebanese territory, and to submit completely and unconditionally to Security Council resolution 425 (1978) by immediately withdrawing their forces from southern Lebanon.

The Council expressed its great satisfaction and pride at the heroic victory of the Afghan people and the strengthening of the identity of an Islamic and independent Afghanistan; accordingly, it congratulated the authorities and the Muslim people of Afghanistan, and paid tribute to them for having overcome their differences, thus preserving national unity and the unity, independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan. The Council expressed the hope that the Muslim Afghan people would join efforts to achieve stability and begin rebuilding, so that the Afghan émigrés could begin returning to their homes, and so that the fraternal Muslim people could begin the reconstruction and the development of that Islamic country, and could prosper in safety and stability.

The Council followed with growing concern the course of the bloody events in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and condemned the actions of Serbia and Montenegro, their violation of the independence, sovereignty and unity of the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the crimes of genocide and deportation perpetrated by their armed forces against civilians, children and women, in stark violation of human rights and international laws. It also appealed to the international community to enforce Security Council resolution 757 (1992) relating to the imposition of sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro, and to adopt all the requisite measures to compel Serbia and Montenegro to comply with international legal resolutions and to put an end to any type of demographic or geographic change in that region. The Ministerial Council welcomed the admission of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Slovenia to membership in the United Nations and hoped that security and stability would return to that region.

On the occasion of the eleventh anniversary of the establishment of the Gulf Cooperation Council, the Ministerial Council wished to express to the kings and the rulers of its member countries its great appreciation for the support which they had provided to the efforts undertaken to achieve its goals. It also most sincerely confirmed the determination of the member countries of the Council to pursue the path of cooperation, because of the positive results achieved thereby with regard to meeting the aspirations of the citizens of those countries and promoting a closer union.

Riyadh
2 Dhu'lhijjah 1412
3 June 1992